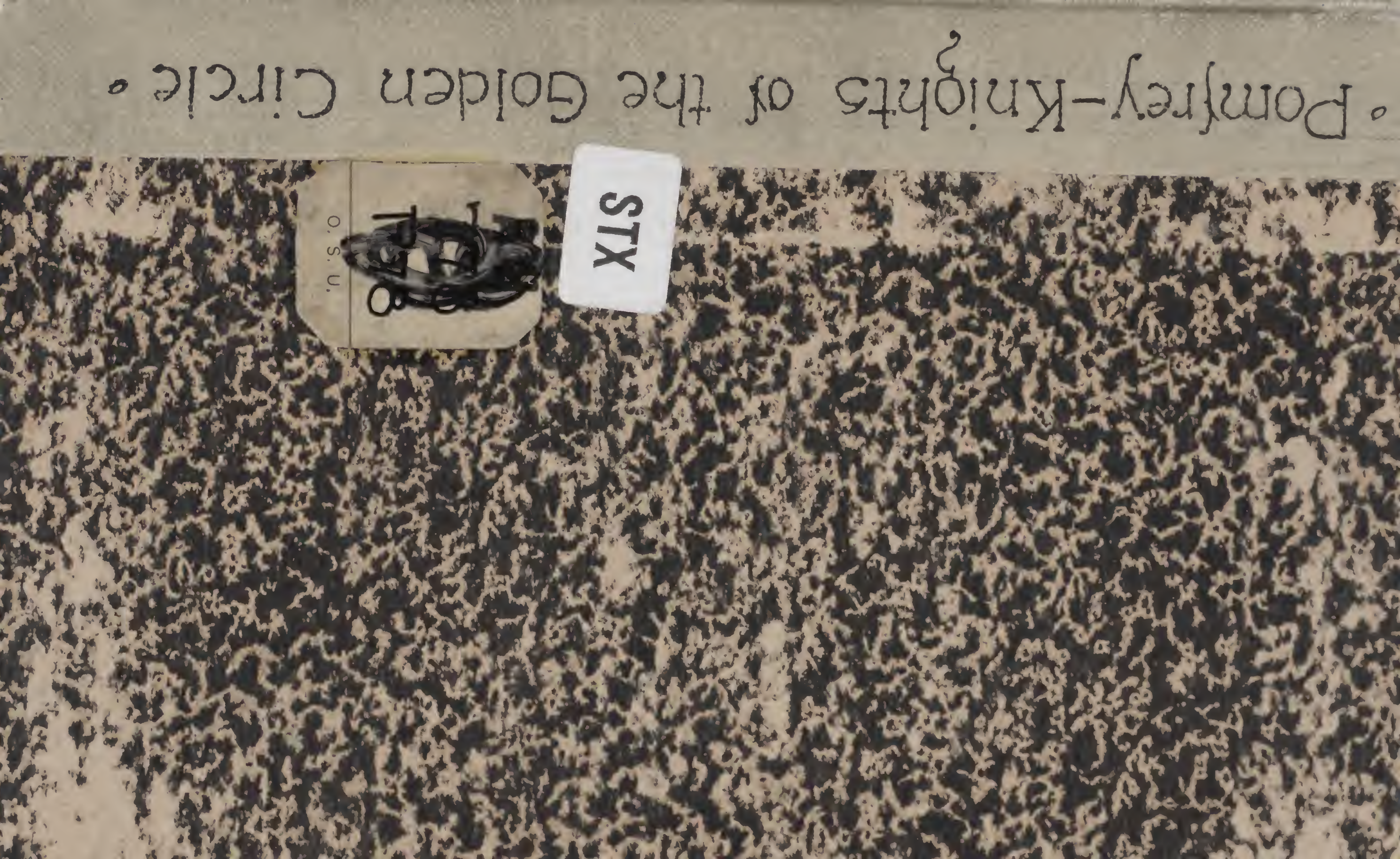

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O.S.U.

Pomfrey–Knights of the Golden Circle

218046

A TRUE DISCLOSURE AND EXPOSITION

OF THE

KNIGHTS

OF THE

GOLDEN CIRCLE,

INCLUDING THE

SECRET SIGNS, GRIPS, AND CHARGES, OF THE THREE DEGREES,

AS PRACTISED BY THE ORDER.

BY J. W. POMFREY,

Who was appointed by the Governor-General of the State of Kentucky, CAPTAIN-GENERAL for the County of Kenton, and elsewhere in that portion of the State.

Price 25 Cents.

CINCINNATI;

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

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AH 778
P78

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861,

By J. W. POMFREY,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. Stat
for the Southern District of Ohio.

STATE OHIO
UNIVERSITY

PREFACE.

HAVING inadvertently connected myself with an organization, whose real aim I was ignorant of at the time I was led within its portals, and which I have since found to be treasonable in its designs. I have concluded to subserve what I consider the highest duty of a citizen, and make known to the world its real object. Without going into any argument to justify myself for such a disclosure, I will merely state that I think my highest duty I owe to my country; and that no obligation which conflicts in the slightest degree with that of a citizen to his government, is binding in conscience, or should be respected. I know that the Knights of the Golden Circle have been more successful than any other instrumentality employed by the Disunionists in their efforts to overthrow the Government of the United States. At first, their energies were directed to the acquisition of Nicaragua, Mexico and Cuba; but failing in their objects in these quarters, owing to the vigor of the Federal Government in suppressing their lawless combinations, they then saw and realized that they never could accomplish anything while that Government existed. They thought they saw in it the inherent weakness which, by the studious application of the energies of their society, would prove its speedy dissolution. The failure of Gen. William Walker, and the calamitous close of his career, put a stop to the exertions of the notorious G. W. L. Bickley in procuring recruits for invading the belt of country around the Gulf of Mexico, (which is supposed to have suggested the name, "Knights of the Golden Circle.") If Bickley deserves credit for nothing else, he certainly should have credit for a great deal of ingenuity in covering up the designs of the most extensive conspiracy that ever existed.

The programme announced by Yancey, that "the Southern mind must be instructed, and the Southern heart fired, in order to precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution," had at the time that declaration was made what he considered an all powerful auxiliary in the society of Bickley. The favorite texts of the Disunionists, that "Cotton is King," and "the South can never be conquered," were to them "harps of a thousand strings." The first was the principal

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text to *instruct the Southern mind;* the second to *fire the Southern heart.* Besides, a great hue and cry was studiously devised, and very successfully kept up, about an invasion by "abolition hordes" from the North; until, in process of time, those who never were seduced by such clamor, gave way before the continuous and persistent alarm. Men wondered to see whole communities revolutionized in sentiment from no apparent cause. The cause was in the mischievous designs and workings of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

The writer of this has been regularly initiated; has taken all the degrees of this society; has been appointed Captain General; and has been duly commissioned to establish Castles in the county of Kenton, and elsewhere in that portion of the State of Kentucky; but not desiring to aid in rebellion, which he believes is the sole object of the K. G. C.'s; he has concluded to publish the whole work for the benefit of the public, and to resist, by every effort in his power, the tendencies and objects of Secession.

There is no doubt that the original members of the Order were men of little, if any, moral character. They were generally broken down party hacks, gamblers and drunkards. The accession to their ranks of such men as Yancey, about the time or before the Charleston Convention, gave new life to a concern which was nearly defunct. Bickley and his satellites were used for no other purpose than to be thrown overboard when they were no longer needed. Bickley was so low down at one time, that a great many of the Knights, in different parts of Texas, would have *rejoiced exceedingly* to have obtained even a distant sight of him. But it has been said that he has put money in his purse, through initiations, and the fees collected from the devoted. He frequently publishes what purports to be a part of the ritual of the Order, but which resembles it in nothing more than being entirely dissimilar to it.

When I first designed to publish the following work, it was a matter of some doubt with me, whether or no I should put my name to it. I considered that I exposed myself to the malice of a great body of men, who would endeavor on all occasions to injure me in my reputation and fortune, if not in my life; which last (to say no more) was no un-

natural suspicion, and one, in my case, to entertain of some of the zealots of the Order.

But, on the other hand, I foresaw, that if I concealed my name, a great part of the benefit intended to the public by this work, might be lost; for I have often observed, as to books of this kind, where facts only are related, that wherever the authors, out of caution or fear, have concealed themselves, the event commonly has been, that even the friends of the cause which the facts support give but a cold support to them; and the enemies reject them entirely, as calumnies and forgeries, without ever giving themselves the trouble of examining into the truth of that which the relator dares not openly avow. On this account, whatever the consequences may be, I resolved to put my name to this; and, accordingly, did so in the first proposals which were made for printing it.

Having no other object than to enlighten the great mass of the American people as to the real objects of a society which has been productive of incalculable evil, this work is now submitted to their candor and deliberate judgment. It will be plainly seen, as many wise statesmen of the South have always contended, that the present deplorable events transpiring are not due to the negro question; but have their origin more in the disappointed ambition of reckless and selfish demagogues. The foreigners and laboring men will perceive that the ultimate object of the Southern Government, if it once succeeds in establishing itself, will be to create distinctions as odious as the hereditary castes of India. The political leaders claim to be fighting for the rights of Southern men. Here, in this work, read, and judge for yourselves of the real object. Men of the South, if you would not sink under a despotism more absolute and tyrannical than that of the Sultans of the East, arise in time, and spurn the chains now rapidly forging to rivet upon you a relentless and perpetual bondage.

Finally, read, and see for yourselves whether the objects of this nefarious Order are not fairly and truthfully stated, and if this does not bear on its face intrinsic evidence of its truth. Respectfully, J. W. POMFREY.

COVINGTON, Ky., August 26th, 1861.

FIRST DEGREE,

K. G. C.

[INSTRUCTIONS: Castle.—This should be composed of two rooms—i. e., hall and ante-room.

Officers.—Captain, Lieutenant, Inspector, Guide, Sergeant, Secretary, and Treasurer. (Elected by members, and hold their places according to will of Castle.)

Dress.—Blue flannel shirt over vest and in pantaloons. Captain—red cotton sash aronnd waist; Lieutenant—blue; Inspector—white; Guide, yellow; Sergeant—black; Secretary—white, over right and under left sboulder; Treasurer—yellow, in same way.

Arms.—Captain—sword; Lieutenant—none; Inspector—sword; Guide—musket; Sergeant—sword; Secretary and Treasurer—none.

OPENING.

Cap.—Officers, clothe yourselves and take your stations.

Lieut.—All persons present who have not been duly initiated into this Order will please retire into the ante-room.

Insp.—Guide, please satisfy yourself that all present are Knights of the Golden Circle

Guide.—[After satisfying himself that all are K. G. C.'s, faces Captain, gives true sign of K. G. C., and answers.] The word is right, Captain.

Cap.—Prove it. [Here the Captain and the whole castle rise to their feet, and make all the signs of the degree, after which the Captain gives the WORD, and says:] Soldiers, I declare this castle duly open for business. Inspector, Guide and Treasurer, repair to the ante-room, and duly examine the candidates.

ANTE-ROOM WORK.

Guide.—Gentlemen, please rise to your feet, that you may be numbered and examined, as all K. G. C.'s have heretofore been.

Insp.—[Having given each his number, will ask of each the following questions:]

No. ——, what is your name?

Where were you born?

What is your height?

Your age? Color of your hair?

Your trade or profession?

[The answers to these questions are communicated by the Guide to the Sergeant, who repeats the same aloud, and Secretary records them.]

Insp.—Before conducting you into our Castle, I am ordered to give you a brief idea of the nature of this organization. It is a powerful military Order of Knighthood, which looks to the expansion of Anglo-Americanism; to strengthen the South, and thereby the whole scheme of American civilization. We look to the fostering of our interest; the protection of the Constitutional liberty bequeathed us by our fathers; the opening of new markets, and furnishing new avenues for the sober and industrious laboring man; and in doing this we hope to

form a common association to better the fortunes of each and every one of our members. We interfere with no man's politics or religion; and if you should not like our work, after understanding it, you can resign at any moment, and receive again your fees. Again, by becoming members, we shall not compel you to go into the field against your will and consent. We never had affiliation with any political party, but have constantly tried to stand aloof from all. To guard ourselves against impostors, I shall ask you each to hold up your right hands.

Guide.—Gentlemen, do you each sincerely affirm on your word of honor as gentlemen, before God, and in the presence of these witnesses, that you will faithfully answer such reasonable questions as we may ask you. [Each must answer, "Yes."]

Insp.—Gentlemen, you who have come here in good faith to benefit yourselves and your country, will please hold up your right hands.

No. ——, have you any military experience?

Will you defend your constitutional rights?

Will you, in time of war, spare and defend all old men, women and children, and the sick and disabled?

In a conflict between the North and South, which side would you espouse?

Do you believe the white man to be superior to the negro?

Do you believe the United States constitution recognizes slave property?

Do you believe the South has a right to demand protection for that kind, as well as other property?

Do you believe it right in the people of one sec-

tion to make war on the institutions of another section?

Do you believe the abolition societies of the North are right and proper?

If you find the K. G. C. a lawful body, looking to the spread of Americanism, the protection of the Southern citizen in all his right of property and person, will you assist us in extending it?

Treas.—Gentlemen, your answers are satisfactory. I will now take your fee, which is one dollar each, and then order a vote on your cases; if you are rejected, we shall return your money.

[Each candidate here pays his fees.]

Insp.—Guide, ask a vote on the case of these gentlemen.

[Guide passes the order in; the Inspector and Treasurer pass in and take their places; Captain orders a vote; if there be three negative signs, the party shall be so informed, and his money returned at once. Vote being over, candidates are brought in and placed in a line facing the Captain—on seats, if to be had.

INITIATION.

Guide (in his place).—Captain, I present to you these worthy gentlemen, who desire to be united with us in the work of our order of Knighthood.

Capt.—Gentlemen, we have heard your answers to the numerous questions that have been proponnded to you, and we are satisfied that you are qualified to receive the first degree of our Order. You are entering on a career that will try both your courage and your patriotism. Do you

believe the Bible to be the revealed will of God to man? If so, hold up your right hands.

Lieut.—We all believe in the Bible as the revealed will of God, and derive our faith from its precepts. This Order is founded on the leading idea that this whole continent ought to be preserved from all tyranny, fanaticisms and false doctrines, as the sacred home of the poor and oppressed of all nations; and to preserve it, no foreign power shall be allowed to interfere with the destiny of any of the nationalities of this continent.

Insp.—A close observance of the principles of justice, and the rights of persons and property, greatly distinguished the framers of our constitution; and as long as no fanaticism and false teachings were fulminated by corrupt men, we had peace and harmony between the citizens of every section of our country. Those were the Golden days of American Liberty.

Sec.—At the time of the adoption of the American constitution, all the States of the confederation were slaveholding, save one, and that was largely engaged in the African slave trade. No Southern State ever engaged in that traffic.

Treas.—Slave labor could not be made profitable north of 36° 30', and the slaves of those States were sold southward. Boston, New York, and Newport, R. I., were formerly great slave marts. Northern merchants made by the slave trade, previous to 1807, when the trade was closed, no less than twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. Yet the sons of these very men are the parties striving to destroy African slavery in the South.

Guide.—The institution of slavery is of very early origin. Abraham, the intimate friend of God, owned over one thousand, and the Almighty recognized his rights of property in them when his angel commanded the African woman Hagar to go back to her mistress and subject herself unto her. The moral law recognizes slavery in the command, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's man servant, nor his maid servant," etc. Inspector, what are the teachings on this subject?

Insp.—Hear the law which God gave to Moses, in the presence of the whole Jewish nation. (Read Exodus, 21st chapter, verses 1 to 6; and then Leviticus, 25th chapter, and verses 44, 45 and 46; also, 1 Timothy, 6th chapter, verses 1 to 5.)

Sec.—Does the constitution of the United States recognize slavery?

Lieut.—It does most clearly in the matter of representation in Congress, in the return of fugitives from service and otherwise, and it has always been recognized by acts of Congress, the decision of the Supreme Court, and in the common politics of the great public of all sections.

Capt.—The African was first enslaved by the Portuguese as early as 1481,—eleven years before the discovery of this continent, and 139 years before the first negro had deen introduced in the British colonies of North America. There are now four millions in the United States scattered over the Southern States. There are three millions in Brazil, and nearly four millions of Peon slaves in Mexico. The production of these eleven millions of slaves, is six hundred millions of dollars. By

and through the manufacture and interchange of these products, thirty-five millions of white people in America and Europe gain daily bread. Yet a false philanthropy of the Northern people would set these negroes free, and allow them to become Moroons, as in Hayti and Jamaica. They would bring this negro on a par with the white citizen, socially and politically.

Guide.—This can never be, since nature has clearly marked their inferiority. The white race or the black must rule, and we prefer that it shall be the white.

Lieut.—Slavery is a conservative institution that guarantees peace and quiet in society, and opposes every innovation on the laws and traditions of our fathers. Where climate and soil will justify, it will flourish and exist.

Capt.—The only possible chance to maintain a consolidated government in North America is to acquire for the slave States an equal area of territory and the same Congressional representation as the Northern or free Sattes. If the Southern States are crowded out of the Union, the same policy of conquest must be adopted, so that we may control the vast trade of the Mississippi and its tributary vallies, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Insp.—Now, gentlemen, you will understand something of the policy which has given rise to this now powerful organization. We would present a bold front to abolitionism in the South. We would rid the Southern States of free negroes; we would guard these States from servile insurrection and massacre; we would protect ourselves from utter

ruin by asserting our rights and maintaining them at all hazards.

Guide.—There are three degrees to this order. The first Military; the second, Financial; the third, Governmental. We aim to teach you in this degree only what the mere soldier should know. Your membership here does not compel you to take the field with us, but gives you the privilege so to do.

Treas.—Gentlemen, if you are now willing to belong to such an organization as this, holding such sentiments as we have here enunciated, you will rise to your feet and listen to our obligation, which is intended to violate no principle of law, justice or morality.

OBLIGATION.

Capt.—Before God, and in the presence of these witnesses, I do solemnly and sincerely promise and affirm that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to the Knights of the Golden Circle, provided such allegiance does not conflict with my duties as a citizen of this State. I will conform to the articles of war as promulgated by the American Legion, K. G. C., and obey all lawful rules and regulations of the same. I further promise that I will constantly oppose the admission of any negro, abolitionist, confirmed drunkard, convict, felon, or low and vicious character, to membership. I will obey the laws of the United States and of this State, provided the same are consistent with the spirit and letter of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. I will not injure a K. G. C., but will benefit him whenever I can, without injuring

some one else. I further promise never to reveal the signs, grips, pass-words, or name of this degree, to any one except to members of the order, and then only as hereafter directed. I will not try to create discord or schism in this order, and should I resign from it, I sincerely swear never to reveal or expose its papers, plans, or other private matters pertaining to it. To the faithful performance of all of which I pledge my honor as a man and a gentleman, so help me God. [Each candidate assenting shall kiss the Bible, or affirm, as he may prefer.]

Treas.—Gentlemen, we must now tell you that the first field of our operations is 2;* but we hold it to be our duty to offer our services to any Southern State to repel a Northern army. We hope such a contingency may not occur. But whether the Union is reconstructed or not, the Southern States must foster any scheme having for its object the Americanization and Southernization of 2, so that in either case our success will be certain.

Capt.—Under the laws of 2, every emigrant receives from the State authorities a grant of 640 acres of land. Under treaty closed with 3, on the 11th of February, we are invited to colonize in 2, to enable the best people there to establish a permanent government. We agree to introduce a force of 16,000 men, armed, equipped and provided, and to take the field under the command of 3, who agrees to furnish an equal number of men, to be officered by K. G. C.'s. To cover the original expense of arming our forces, there is mortgaged to

* For explanation of figures used in this work, see Key at close.

our trustees the right to collect one-half the annual revennes of 4 until we are paid the sum of $840,000. As a bonus, there is also ceded to us 356,000 acres of land The pay of the army is the same as the regular army of 2, which is about one-eighth more than that of the United States. To secure this there is mortgaged to us all the public property of 4, amounting in taxable value to $23,000,000, 3 is now there making arrangements for our reception. We shall cross over as soon as possible after our own national troubles are settled.

Lieut.—We believe here that it is the duty of every man to exert himself to enoble his country, and to demand of that country full protection of himself and family and property. We believe that he should worship God as his conscience dictates. That no monopolies should exist; and that every place should be alike open to all of like actual merits. Neither money nor birth can make a nobleman: these are made by God alone. Virtue, intelligence and energy are the constituent parts of true nobility. Do your duty as men, and each of you will be a nobleman worthy of any age or country.

Treas.—The success of this Order will give you each a competence, and provide the basis for a proud national fabric, in which the oppressed of all nations may dwell,—a veritable people's empire.

Sec.—Let all be educated, and let all education be free and practical. Take the poor boy and girl from the plow and the loom, and place them on the high roads to fame and wealth. Let us each demonstrate by our daily lives that we believe in the great ideas of our Order.

Serg.—The moment you are determined to act in bad faith to us, turn your backs to this door, and never again seek to come where only sneers and ridicule will await you. Be true to us and to yourselves, and our arms and hearts shall always be open to protect and advise you.

Guide.—We beg you to reflect on what we have undertaken. The invasion of a nation by a new and vigorous race; the overthrow of old social systems, and the establishment of new ones; the disarming of hostile factions and the erection of peace establishments; the overthrow of prejudice, and the indoctrination of the people with new ideas of progress and prosperity; the stripping society of its gewgaw show, and the substitution of the real beneficiaries of life. Brothers, these things cannot be done in a day. Time is the element of success. It will do to hurry when we are in the field, not now. Everything must be done in the best way. The best men are the most stable; and such will not hurry us too much; but, having measured their strength, and the force to be overcome, they take hold with energy and work on to the end.

And now, sirs, what have you to gain by this work? Some of you are idle; some are surfeited with abundance; some are sickly for want of labor; some are dissipated; some are industrious; some poor; some ambitious; and some patriotic and humane. The K. G. C. open for you new fields of industry and enterprise. It gives you the quarry from which to hew out the statue of your own fortunes. It erects the temple of fame high, and asks you to ascend to the summit. It tells you that it seeks the

good of man and your country. It tells you that your flag is glorious, and that you can and should keep it so; that the land is inviting and pleasant to look upon; that the earth is groaning to be delivered of her treasures; that there is fortune, fame, wealth, and glory for you. It tells you to plant your flag and your schools on every hill top and in every valley; to make 2 shine once more in the galaxy of nations. Look at our laws. Scan our plan of government. Study our organization. See our force; and then tell us if you, too, wlll wear the cross of honor? Tell us if you are willing to help direct the events of the age; if your sires did not set the example, and if the world does not honor them. This continent belongs to one people; that people is the ANGLO-AMERICAN. If our teachings have made an impression on the American mind, it only proves that these teachings were right and just. Give close attention to our ceremonial, for by this alone can you gain admittance into one of our castles.

Capt.—I will now give you the signs, grips, password and token of the first degree of the K. G. C. This degree has a name, which I may now give you. It is the "1." The first GREAT SIGN of the Order is thus made, 7. The answer to this is 8. These are battle-field signs, and are not to be used under ordinary circumstances. The common sign of recognition is 9. The answer, 10. To gain admission to a working castle, or the room of any K. G. C., give 11 at the door. The sentinel on duty will then raise the wicket and demand the countersign, which is 12. You will then pass the centre of the

room and give the true sign of a K. G. C.; it is 13. This will be recognized by a bow from the Captain, when you will at once take your seat. The sign of assent is 14, of dissent 15, the grip is 16, the token 17. Every member may wear the sign of his degrees.

Capt.—I will now instruct you as to the manner of testing a *K. G. C.* For instance, should you meet a *K. G. C.* that you were not acquainted with, after giving him the sign of recognition, and he answering it, you will ask him, "Are you a *K. G. C.*?" He will reply, "I am." You will then ask him, "How am I to know you to be a *K. G. C.*?" He will reply, "By my password," You will then say, "Will you give it to me?" He will say, "I did not so receive it; but I will letter it with you." You will say, "D;" he will say, "A;" you will say, "V;" he will say, "I;" you will say, "S." "Davis" is the new password to the first degree; previous to August, the password was "Soldiers."

Insp.—Brothers, you are now BONA FIDE K. G. C.'s of the first degree, entitled to all its benefits, all its honors, and all its charities. May God bless and keep you strong in your faith.

[At closing of castles repeat signs and words, "Soldiers, God be with you."]

SEC.	CAPT.	TREAS.
GUIDE.		INSP.
	LIEUT.	SERG.

Form of Castle.

FINANCIAL DEGREE,

K. G. C.

OPENING.

Capt.—Sergeant, we are about opening the chamber of Finance; guard the door accordingly.

Lieut.—All persons present who are not members of this chamber, will please retire into the ante-room, and there await the coming of the proper Officers. Guide and Inspector, try the brothers. [Here the Guide and Inspector get the password and report.]

Capt.—As all well organized bodies of men should work in harmony, I will thank you to rise and assist us in opening this chamber. [All rise and take the position of 13, whlle Captain repeats LORD'S PRAYER; then give 25 and 26.]

Insp.—I now declare this chamber opened in form. I beg you to observe the utmost decorum in all the departments of our work.

Capt.—Inspector, Guide and Treasurer, repair to the ante-room, and duly examine the candidates.

ANTE-ROOM WORK.

Insp.—Gentlemen, I will thank you each to give me your numbers, in order to have your names duly announced in the chamber, so that an intelligent vote may be had on your claims to admission as stockholders in our Banking Department. [Here as the Sergeant calls out the numbers, theSecretary reads out the names of party, until all have been numbered.]

Guide. Gentlemen, you are about to be placed in possession of information of the most important character; and here, as elsewhere, I must ask you a few questions. We trust we are true cavaliers and patriots, and we assure you that we shall ask of you the commission of no act which will be inconsistent with the duties you owe your family, your country, or your God. This is an intensely selfish Order, but we hope our selfishness is so broad and enlightened that it will meet your unqualified approbation. Connected with the work of this degree there are matters which we can impart only to those we know to be fully impressed with the teachings of the military degree. I shall therefore ask you to respond frankly to the questions now to be propounded.

Insp. 1. Did you heartily approve of the actual teachings of the military degree?

2. Do you sincerely believe slavery should be maintained in all the States and territories south of 36° 30'?

3. Do you believe that the slaveholder who emigrates to territories held by the Federal Government, has a right to take his slave with him, and to be guaranteed protection for the same?

4. If you should be a citizen of such territory, will you at the time of the formation of a State constitution support that principle?

5. Will you assist us in all honorable efforts to resist the advance of abolitionism south of 36° 30'?

6. Will you assist us to the extent of your real ability in defending the rights of the people of the

slave States, and in resisting anarchy, insurrection and massacre?

7. In doing this, will you be merciful to the poor, aged, weak and sick?

[If any one is doubted, the Captain may order such other questions as will enable the chamber to judge more correctly the real character of the man.]

Guide. Sergeant, inform the Captain that we are ready for a vote. [This will be done at once, while the treasurer collects the fees.]

Treas. Your fee for this degree is FIVE DOLLARS. Your FIRST degree fees were intended to keep up the expenses of this particular castle. These fees are used to defray the expenses of organization, and are to be used by those engaged in that work in meeting the attendant costs. The excess must be forwarded to the county treasurer, and through him to the State treasurer, to form part of the common army fund.

I will now take your fees. [As soon as the fees are collected, the candidates are to be conducted in.]

INITIATION.

Guide. Captain, I present you these worthy gentlemen, who desire further instruction in our work.

Capt. Gentlemen, we welcome you in our midst, because we think you are now in position to learn the true character and value of the K. G. C. organization. Every man here, no odds where born, is an American at heart, and a southern man by residence and in principle. We lay aside all national prejudices, and take you each by the hand as Americans.

Lieut. We seek the development of this white race, and this people's empire. We would go forth with our country's institutions and civilization, and subdue the mongrel races on our southern border, by a wise and humane policy. We would take our energy into 24, and in concert with 33, there establish a defensive colony, which shall gradually spread out until the whole of 2 is Americanized and Southernized.

Insp. You may ask why we do not urge the Federal Government to adopt our policy. We beg to answer, that the government of the U. S. is now controlled by a fanatical majority, which has told us time and again that not another foot of slave territory shall be brought into this Union, and because we would not have the degraded races elevated to social and political equality with us. We believe the white man to be superior to the negro, and we desire that each shall maintain his relation to the other.

Treas. The institution of slavery did not originate with our fathers, nor did we establish that relation. It was established by the ante-deluvians, and recognized by God himself, who gave laws for its management and protection. It has been the great conservative institution of all the ancient nationalities. The Greeks and Romans, the Jews and Chaldeans, the Persians and Arabs, the English and French, were formerly great owners of slaves.

Sec. Slavery is probably coeval with war. All prisoners of war were in former times treated as slaves. The Circassians now sell their children into slavery. The English sold children as slaves

as late as 1547, and many of the early settlers of the present free States of America were sold on their arrival here at public auction. Columbus, and other navigators, carried to Europe quite a number of American Indians who were sold into slavery. But the Africans alone seemed fitted for the condition.

Capt. The first attempts to emancipate the African slaves of the British Colonies was made by Gorton and Roger Williams, in 1652. The quakers abolished it among themselves in 1754. Wilberforce urged his doctrine of emancipation in 1783, and by the efforts of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox the slave trade was abolished by act of Parliament in 1807. The trade was suppressed the same year by the U. S. government. William IV in 1833 caused to be passed the emancipation bill, and parliament made a grant of one hundred millions of dollars to encourage industrial pursuits among them. There were but 700,000 in her colonies, and the grants made summed up one hundred and thirty dollars on each one of them. The question of abolition, from 1783 to 1834, was discussed in Jamaica, as it has been here; the result of which was that the natives and negroes rebelled again in 1815, when many plantations, numerous lives, and vast property, were destroyed. This continued up to 1831, when Lord Belmore, the Governor, declared the island under martial law. When they were freed, they sank back to the condition of Maroons, and now the English Government is trying to correct the mistake by the introduction of Chinese Coolies. In the French colony

of San Domingo, the same excitement followed the agitation of the abolition question. The negroes revolted. The city of Port au Prince was burned in 1791, and the island thrown into the utmost confusion, till Bonaparte entrapped their leader, who died in prison in 1802. Dessolines, his successor, issued a proclamation for a general massacre of the whites, which was executed with the most horrid cruelty. 2,500 white men, women and children, were butchered on the 20th of March, 1804. Similar disturbances have occurred wherever the question of emancipation has been discussed. In August, 1831, consequent upon this question, the slaves of Southampton county, Va., revolted, and sixty-three defenseless whites were cruelly murdered. In 1834, serious riots occurred in New York, in consequence of the abolitionists teaching amalgamation. On the following day, 40 houses were destroyed in Philadelphia from the same cause. At Utica, Boston, Cincinnati, Alton, and other places in the north, severe riots occurred in the years 1835 and 1836; and in 1838, the citizens destroyed Pennsylvania Hall, Philadelphia, to arrest the further teachings of the abolition fanatics. The whole people of the South were much alarmed during these periods of excitement. Stringent police laws were enacted by the several States, yet numerous attempts at insurrection were made.

Guide. From 1820 to the present time, the anti-slavery party has been growing in power. They struck first at the institution in the Missouri controversy in 1821. Afterwards Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, sought to exclude slavery from all

the territory, no odds how acquired. From that time the party began to assume importance, and for fifteen years this *question* has seriously threatened our peace and safety. Kansas was for a time the scene of the strife. The Northern people armed their emigrants, and furnished them with munitions and material of war; and all the horrors of civil war were feared. Many lives were sacrificed. This being settled, they invaded Virginia, and seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and murdered several citizens. Helper wrote his infamous book, which was endorsed by 68 members of Congress. This was an effort to array the non-slaveholder against the slave owner.

Insp. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that the people became alarmed. The incendiarism in Texas; the defeat of the Southern party in the councils of the nation; all pointed to but one result, viz., civil war.

Lieut. There are now in the slave States 4,000000 of Africans and their descendants, owned by 8,000,000 white persons. The total value of this kind of property in the South is $3,200,000,000, or about $500 each for an entire white population. Now, if Mr. Seward's doctrine of an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor be correct, there is but one possible chance to maintain our independence and rights in the Union, viz.: the acquisition of a sufficient quantity of territory in the South, to procure an equal representation in Congress, by and through a system of defensive colonization. If the separation so long threatened between the North and South be carried out, then

it will be the natural policy of the Southern Confederacy to foster any scheme which looks to the Americanization and Southernization of the Republic of Mexico.

Sec. Mexico has an area of 854,000 square miles, and is divided into twenty-six States and two territories. The total population on the 1st day of January, 1858, was 8,554,000, which are thus divided: Natives of Europe or the U. S., 65,000: Mexican Creoles, 1,591,820; native indigenous races, 2,208,824; Mongrels, 4,688,356. The trade of Mexico is very great, and should be enjoyed by our merchants, as it will be if we succeed in our enterprise.

Capt. Of the whole vast territory of Mexico, stretching from the fifteenth to the thirty-second degree of north latitude, and from the eighty-seventh to the one hundred and twenty-fifth degree of west longitude, there is but a small part that is not admirably adapted to tillage or grazing. The magnificent table lands have the climate of Southern Europe, and a vastly richer soil. Of corn, this American Italy has produced as high as eight hundred bushels for one of seed planted. A yield of 300 or 400 for one is not uncommon. From forty to one hundred and twenty for one is the usual return of wheat. Every cereal and vegetable, every fruit and plant, here thrives and attains remarkable perfection. Cotton, in many districts, grows wild. Coffee is cultivated with ease, and is much priced everywhere. Sugar cane is extensively cultivated. In a word, Mexico produces all that nations need. Her mineral wealth is beyond

calculation. The beauty of the scenery, and the healthiness of the climate, has never been questioned, except on the immediate sea shores, where epidemic fever often rages, as on our own southern coast. It is for this empire the K. G. C. labor.

Treas. In order to succeed in this, or any other enterprise, a well digested and definite plan is necessary. Every part of it should be so arranged that no jar or discord would mar the harmony of the whole scheme. The mere raising an army is but a small part of our work. Our plan has been to divide the Southern States into military districts, each of which is presided over by an officer with the rank of Colonel. These report to their Brigade Generals, and they report to the President of the Legion. Thus, at any time, we can estimate our physical and military strength. It is our intention to cross the Rio Grande with four divisions of 4,000 men each. The armament and munitions and transportation of this force is $800,000; on the average of $50 per man.

Capt. In order to raise this sum, we require and must maintain a revenue system. The mere fees of this degree will not more than cover the expenses of organization. Then how shall we succeed in raising the necessary amount?

Lieut. In various ways; but these need not be cited at the present moment. None but actual members of this degree have a right to know.

Guide. Gentlemen, if you will rise to your feet, we will read you the obligations of this degree.

Obligation, (administered by Captain.) In the presence of these witnesses, with an earnest desire

to benefit myself and my country, and with a steady determination to do no unlawful act, knowingly, I sincerely pledge my honor as a man to faithfully serve the K. G. C, so long as I can do so without violating the laws of this State of ———, or my obligation taken in a former degree. I promise to resist the introduction into this or any other chamber where I may be entitled to a vote, any negro, abolitionist, professional gambler, confirmed drunkard, felon, or low, vicious character; and I promise to keep secret the signs, name, words, grip, figures, and unwritten work of this degree, except as hereafter directed for the lawful purpose of the Order. Whatever I may get for the K. G. C. shall be duly reported and delivered to the treasurer of my city or county, or to the captain of my castle. I promise further never to injure a member of this degree to the value of one cent, nor suffer others to wrong him if I can prevent it. But I will benefit all brothers of this degree, if it is in my power so to do without injury to some one else; and should I resign, I will still keep secret the real work of this degree; to the faithful performance of all which I pledge my sacred honor, so help me God. [Kiss the Bible.]

Ser. Captain, will you now inform us what plan is adopted to enable us to raise money for moving our troops?

Capt. The headquarters of this organization are at 23, where most of the stores and munitions are deposited. The financial headquarters are at ——; Col. N. J. Scott is at present the financial chairman. There is for each state a treasurer, whose business

it is to superintend the finaccial business of his particular State. Each county has its treasurer, who controls all the castles of his county. Thus all surplus monies of each castle, all donations, of whatever nature, and from whatever source, are reported to the county treasurer. These report on the first of each month to the State treasurer, and the State treasurer to the financial chairman, who also reports to the board of trustees. Money, amunition, saddles, horses, wagons, blankets, clothing, aud other material, are accepted; and every member is requested to see what he can do in procuring donations.

Insp. In this way our monies cannot be squandered by irresponsible men; every dollar can be retraced back to the source from whence it came.

Lieut. By being second degree members you can get 960 acres of land if you go with us, and 320 if you do not go. These grants are made from the concessions made to us by the government of Mexico, covering over 2,000,000 square acres. If the organization succeeds, your investment will prove a good one.

Capt. I shall now give you the unwritten parts of this work, and I trust you will be careful in its use. If a general war ensues, we shall dispense with the first degree, and rely on this and the third.

Name—18; sign—35; ans.---26; password---27; night word of distress---32; response 31 and say 5; emblem---28. This is the 29 to our 30; use of 33; 56; guard sign $\frac{1}{2}$ 28; silence 25 on lips; danger---right---same with left.

Capt. I will now give you the explanation of

the guard sign, or ½. Suppose you knew or had information that an abolitionist or Union man was about to travel through any portion of a slave State, it would then be your duty to place upon his person, trunk, carriage or wagon, in chalk mark, the guard sign, thus:

Having done this, you would then enquire of him as to what place he was going, and at whose house he should be likely to stop for the night. If he should tell you the person's name at whose house he should stop; and if you knew him to be a *K. G. C.*; or, if he was not, and there should be a castle in the neighborhood, or any person whom you knew to be a *K. G. C.*, you would ask of the traveler, as a favor, if he would call on Mr. ——, [giving him his name,] and tell him for you, that his note in bank was now due, and if he did not attend to it immediately, it would be protested. This would put the man of the house, or the

K. G. C. to whom the message was delivered, on his guard. The *K. G. C.*, before the traveler should start in the morning, will enquire of him his next stopping place, as before, and send a message with him to a person whom he knew to be a *K. G. C.*, like the following: "You will please tell Mr. ——, [naming the person,] that if he does not come and settle his account with me immediately, suit will be brought against him." By this means, a suspicious character can be spotted wherever he may go. If, on the other hand, the traveler should prove to be all right, but not a member of the *K. G. C.*, you would place upon his person, trunk, carriage or wagon, this mark:

not letting him know it. If he should be molested or arrested as a suspicious character, a *K. G. C.*, on seeing the mark, would interfere in his behalf, and obtain his release.

Lieut. Now, sirs, you know whether the *K. G. C.* is a lawful and worthy institution or not. If it is, help us in extending it.

[*Captain closes castle.*]

THIRD, OR POLITICAL DEGREE,

OF THE

33—NAMED 57.

[INSTRUCTIONS: *Officers of the Council* shall be a Governor and a Secretary. Every 57 is qualified to act in either capacity.

Qualifications for Membership: Candidates must be familiar with the work of the two former degrees; must have been born in 58, or if in 59 he must be a *citizen;* 60 and 61. A candidate who was born in 58 need not be 61, provided he can give 62.

Object: To form a Council for the 33, and to organize 63 for 2. No. 57 shall admit, except to a brother 57, that he has this degree, for reasons that will hereafter appear. Any two 57's can confer the degree on others, the oldest 57 acting as Governor.

Council Hall: This may be any private room where the parties will not be subject to intrusion. No furniture is needed, save the degree works, keys, and a Bible.

Approaching Candidates: Of course all 33 know each other. There being two 57 in hailing distance of the Court-House of said county—that is, 64. They will confer together as to the worthiness of any 33, whom they may think a proper person to be made a 57, and having agreed, one or both of them will go to the person, each knowing the other is a 33, and tell him there is a gentleman, 64, who has power to confer the third degree, and propose to him that all three shall, (or more if so the case is), go and ap-

ply for it—telling him (or them) at the same time that the fee will be 65. If he assents appoint a time and place, and all be punctual. Let it not be exactly the place where the degree is to be conferred, but near. The 57 act as though *they* also sought the degree. Also, tell the candidate that as he or you may be rejected, it will be expected that he will not mention the matter to any one until the result is known.

When in the room, the Governor will take the Bible, and will cause all to lay their hands thereon, when each will repeat after the Governor, the following:]

INITIATION.

"WE, *Three*, (or other No. as the case may be), *Citizens of* 58, *do hereby and hereon, in the presence of each other, and the great Jehovah, solemnly and sincerely pledge our faith and honor to conceal and never reveal to any mortal being, save to such as we know to be* 57, *any circumstance or thing that may here transpire during the next hour, and to keep the knowledge of this hour forever sacred from all but* 57 *In the name of God.* AMEN!"

[All take seats.]

Sec.—What are you, that you are thus leading off in this work, with which you seem so familiar?

Gov. I am what you are, a 57; you being the Secretary and I the Governor of this Council, and I here promise to conscientiously do my duty at all times, while I hold fellowship with the 33. But, sir, will you explain why it was necessary to proceed as we have?

Sec. We thus proceed because the laws of the

Order demand it—and because the Order will lose its efficiency as soon as it ceases to be absolutely secret. It is not permitted that we shall be known to any persen living except to those who are 57. You will find nothing in the Order of which to be ashamed. Not even the 33 must know who has this degree, This is, perhaps, the only real secret Order in the world. *It must be kept secret!*

Gov. (*To Candidate*). I have a few questions to ask you, which I trust you will answer without reserve, for I pledge you my word as a man, as a 57, and as Governor of this Council, that I am in earnest in this work, and would not have sought you out, unless I had thought this whole work would meet your unqualified approbation.

1. Give me the signs, password, and grip of a 1?
2. Give me the signs, password, and grip of a 18?
3. To what 66 do you belong?
4. Where were you born?
5. Where was your father and mother born?
6. Are you 60 or 67?
7. Where do you now live?
8. Do you belong to any other secret society?
9. Married or single?
10. Are you 61?
11. Will you stand firm in your obligation of the 33?
12. Do you believe in the religion of Jesus Christ?
13. Are you willing to help in spreading it?

Sec. Judging from what you have seen of the 33 project, and by what you know of us, are you now willing to be united with us in a society from which you can never resign, but which canin no

way compromise you, since the only work and responsibilities we put on you are these:

1. Secrecy as to who the 57 are.

2. To attend every call of a Council made by the Govenor-General of this State.

3. To do for every brother, what every brother has sworn to do for you.

4. To inform the nearest working brother, known to you, of danger to the 33 or 57.

5. To exercise a cautious prudence iu counteracting false impressions of the 33, and to report to 56, or his successor or successors, any improper or dangerous actions you may know of.

6. To respond to the call of any brother in your country.

7. And never to speak of the work and character of this degree of the 33, to any one, except 57—only as you express sentiments taught by the Order.

We shall not force you to work unless you desire to do so—but on the call of five brothers you must respond, if in your power to do so. Once a 57, so you will live and die, though no mortal man may know it but 57.

Gov. Are you willing to proceed? (Candidate answers, "Yes!")

Sec. Every knee shall bend to God, and every tongue confess His name.

Gov. Brothers, we will kneel, for prayer.

PRAYER, (BY GOVERNOR.)

O! God, thou Creator and Ruler of all things, incline us to wisdom and virtue. Protect and guide us, O! King of Kings, against hypocricy and deceit.

Solemnly impress us, Omnipotent God, that we are but men, and that we must give an account of every thought and deed unto thee. Prepare us to fulfill all the duties we are about taking on ourselves, and make us, as we profess to be, brothers indeed. Make us better men, wiser and trustworthy men, and deliver us from temptation that may be cast in our way, to cause us to violate our solemn vows. Hear and protect us, O! Father, as thy sons, working for the glory of thy name, and the common good of our fellow man. Make us true and faithful in all our duties to one another, and when danger threatens, do thou be our defence and our shield, and as Christ suffered death for us, so incline us to die for one another, and the cause in which we are now enlisted. And now, Master, be with us in this our meeting, conduct us safely through this life, aud finally bring us home to thy kingdom, full of honor and glory, for Christ's sake. AMEN.

[All rise.]

Gov. Mr. Secretary, collect the fees of this (or these) candidates, and we will proceed in the work of initiation.

OBLIGATION DELIVERED BY GOVERNOR.

Before God and these witnesses, I do vow that I will never reveal the signs, grips, passwords, tokens or significants of the 57 to any man, woman or child, except to a 57 in good and lawful standing, and then only as hereafter directed and for the lawful purposes of this Order. And I pledge and commit myself fully and freely to each of the following obligations, and in perfect good faith.

1st. I vow and promise to conceal the names of

the 57, the objects and character thereof, and never to speak of the same as though I was a member, except to those who can give me our sacred word in such a way as to satisfy me they are 57.

2nd. No matter what information or secrets may be given to me by a 57, if given as the secret of a 57 and becanse I am one, I will hold the same sacredly in my own knowledge, and never re-communicate it even to a 57, unless authorized so to do by the brother whose secret it is. I will never speak evil of a brother 57 either before his face or behind his back. I will never dishonor the wife or daughter of a 57, I knowing them to be such; but I will protect the character of all 57 whom I may know to be such—their wives, daughters and families.

3rd, I will oppose to the utmost of my ability, and never consent but vote against the admission of any confirmed drunkard, professional gambler, rowdy, convict, felon, 68, negro, Indian, minor, idiot, or 69, to membership in this department of the 33. But I will get as many good and eligible 70 to join this degree as I can.

4th. Whenever I see a 57 about to do an act that does not meet my approbation, I will instantly give him the sign of danger. If he then does it, I shall be relieved of all responsibility to protect him from its consequences. I will heed and obey all signs and words made or given me and recognize them, if I see or hear them.

5th. I wlll obey all orders sent me by a superior, provided they are not inconsistent with my duties to God, and my family, and in violation of the laws

of the 33. And, any 33 whom I know to refuse to do his duty, I will report at once to 56 or his lawful successor, or to the Governor-General of the State in which I live.

6th. I do promise and vow that I will use my best exertions to find out any and every 68 in my county, whether 71, and forward the name of such to 56 or his lawful successor, or in case I remain in the 72 after 56 and the 33 have gone to 2, I will report the same to the Governor-General of this State and I will keep a close watch on all such, and report at every meeting of my Council, for the information of the 57 remaining in the 72. If I know of any 68 who is a 73 trading with 100 or doing any other unlawful act, I will at once inform all 57 in my county---whereupon the *Captain* of the county shall call the 57 to meet in Council, that proper steps may be taken for 74.

7th. If any 75 shall be started and it comes to my knowledge, I will do all I have promised above. Or should my State or any other 76 be 77 by 68, I will muster the largest force I can and go to the scene of danger, if well and able to go. I further promise to do all I can to build up a public sentiment in my State, favorable to 78, that they may be sent to 2. I further promise that no 79 shall marry 80, or 80 marry a 79, if I can prevent it.

8th. I also promise to report to the Governor-General of the State, the name of all 67 ministers in my county, as well as all 81, and no 69 or 68 shall ever receive this degree if I can prevent it---one negative vote only being necessary to reject any one from receiving this degree, which vote must be

taken before the candidate has been approached.

9th. I will protect and defend all widows and orphans to the best of my ability, and especially those of a 57. And I vow that I will never desert the 57 or their cause and aims while three members remain and consent to propagate it. And should they succeed in 82 the whole or any part of 2, I will do all I can to prevent any 67 from being appointed to any office of profit or trust, and even in the 72 I will always give the preference to 60 and especially to 57. I will do all I can as an honorable man, to make 58 of 2. As such, I will urge its 83 to 72, otherwise, I will oppose it with equal zeal. In 2 I will endeavor to cause to be opened to the public all 84, and there shall be given no advantages to 67 which is not equally accorded to 60. The 60 Bible shall be adopted for use in all public schools, and any 85 who shall be detected in 86 shall be expelled from 2. Any minister holding any place under the Government, must be 60.

10. All civil places of prominence shall be given as far as my influence goes, to 57, and when these are supplied, to the 18; then to the 1. I will advocate the establishment of 63, which shall place the power in the hands of the most educated and moral, and oppose the recognition of any 87 to citizenship. I will sustain the effort to reduce the 88 to 89, and to divide them to 1, 18, 57, in the proportion of 1, 2, 3, to have and to hold forever. But the same laws shall be enacted for their protection, as are recoguized in every other 58.

11. Until the whole civil, political, financial and religious re-construction of 2, and of the 72,

has been completed, I will recognize a 90 as the best form of 63 for the purposes in view, since it can be made strong and efficient.

12th. To prevent the entrance of any 68 into 2, I will sustain a passport system, and any and every 73 shall go before the customs officer at the port of his entry, and there take an oath, stating whether he intends to become a citizen, and if so, that he will sustain and support the Government then in existence, and that he wll! not interfere with the system of 89 then recognized, but that he will obey the laws then recognized. If he be a traveller merely, he shall give up his passport to the Chief of Police, on his entrance to each town, and which shall be returned to him on demand of the same officer, when about to leave for another place. And, any 73 who shall so pass, or attempt to pass without a passport, shall be arrested and expelled the country; and upon resistance *he shall be shot*, but every traveller so entering 2, must be informed of this rule.

13th. The successor to 56 must be over 30 years of age, of Southern birth, liberally educated, a 57, sound of body and mind, married, and 60. He shall swear to carry out this policy and to extend 91 over the whole of 92, if in his power. He shall try to acquire 93 and control 94. No one else will I sustain. But for such a one, who must be proposed by the 95 and elected by 57 or a majority of them, I will sustain here, there, or elsewhere. When the 33 cross the 5, I will do all I can to send in 96, and if I should ever cease to be an active worker for the 57, I will keep secret what I know of the real

character of the organization, and I promise never to confer this degree in any other way than in the way I have received it, and I will forward to 56 or to the Governor-General of this State, the name and fees of every candidate whom I shall initiate as Governor In witness, I do voluntarily here and in these presence, sign my name and P.O. address. [Governor asks, *will you sign?*]

Sec. Perhaps you had better hear the whole degree and then sign, for unless we have your entire approbation, we do not wish to commit you to anything. I am well aware this whole scheme is a bold and daring one, that can but surprise you at first, as it did me, and for this reason, I beg to state a few facts for your consideration. In the rise and progress of Democracy in America, we have seen its highest attainment. In the very outset it was based on high religious principles, and adapted as a refuge from despotism. In the North, Puritanism moulded it, and went so far as to leave out the natural conservative element of Democracies---97. As a result, we have presented new social, religious and political anarchy. From Millerism to Spiritualism; every Eutopian idea has numerous advocates. The manufacturer is an aristocrat, while the working man is a serf. The latter class constantly goaded by poverty, seeking ---they care not what it may be. Democracy unrestrained by 97 multiplies the manufacturing classes indefinitely---but it debases the mechanic. Who ever knew a practical shoemaker, or a maker of pinheads to have a man's ambition? They own neither land or property, and have no tie to the

institutions of the country. The Irishman emigrates, and the Frenchman remains at home. The one hates his country---the other adoreshis. The Frenchman is a slaveholder and a man. The Irishman is a serf and an outcast. The South is naturally agricultural, and the farmer being most of his time in the midst of his growing crops, seeing the open operation of nature, his mind expands, he grows proud and ambitious of all around, and feels himself a man. He wants no change either in civil, political or religious affairs. He cultivates the soil and it yields him the means to purchase labor. He becomes attached to home and its associations, and remains forever a restrained Democrat---restrained by moral and civil law from any and all overt acts. He needs and makes a centralized government, because his property is at stake when anarchy prevails.

Gov. Now, in the case of 2. Suppose we were to elevate to citizenship, 87; do you not see at once that the very act would undo all the result of 82. We should be voted back to 72 the day of the first election. None but white 98 should be allowed the exercise of the citizen's franchise. These are the men who pay the taxes and guard the people. Again, efficient officers require experience, which can only be acquired by time---hence places should be held as long as the holder can discharge faithfully and efficiently his functions.

Sec. You will therefore, see that we labor not only for the extension of 97 in 2, but that we seek to make 63 strong enough to protect and perpetuate it. The means for erecting a 90 are in 2. They require only to be used well. We require a vast

number of officers---some thousands in all, Now help us make 63, and go you or send your son, and let him take his place. The work is large, but there are plenty of us to do it. Of course the whole scheme must be managed well. As soon as every thing is reduced to order, then we may canvass the question of a Republic.

Gov. Vast sums will be needed. 2 can furnish every dollar. The day we cross 5, parties in 99 will advance us $1,000,000, and others at 23, $2,000,000. The revenues of those two places amount to $7,000,000, and the other cities in 24, very large sums. The 33 then is only a repetition of the East India Co., or the Hudson Bay Co. You are now a stockholder. Help us to get in the field with your money, and your influence---help us to procure material, for you are as much interested as any of us. Money will follow our success. We shall concentrate in 20 by September 15th, 1860, and we will cross 5 by the first day of 6. Now, sir, if you will be one of us, either to go or stay at home, you will sign your name as all of us have done, after which I will give you the ceremonial of this degree. [*Candidates sign at the end of the work; and he also signs his own work.*]

Sec. The signs, test signs, words and passwords, grips, and pass grips, tokens and keys of this degree, must be well learned, for on their proper use depends your standing in this Order. Notice them, practise them, and heed them.

[The candidate is here made to sign the obligation, as also a copy for himself. When he has

done this, present him with a copy and key of degree.]

SIGNS, &c.---[These are now to be given in full and explained.] ☞ See Key.

NAME. P. O. ADDRESS.

33

KEY OF DEGREE WORK.

The following is the Key or Explanation of the unwritten part of the work, as represented by the figures, referred to on page 14.

1 Knight of the Iron Hand.
2 Mexico.
3 Manual Doblado, Governor of Guanajuato.
4 Guanajuato.
5 Rio Grande.
6 October.
7 Hands open, palms touching and resting on top of the head; fingers pointing upward.
8 Open hands touching shoulders where epaulettes are worn; elbows close to the side.
9 Right fore-finger drawn across upper lip, under nose, as if rubbing.
10 With fore-finger and thumb of left hand take hold of left ear.
11 One distinct rap.
12 SOLDIERS,* always lettered except at Castle door.
13 Left hand on heart; right hand raised.
14 Both hands up.
15 One hand up.
16 Press with thumb one inch above second knuckle.
17 Golden Circle encasing black hands closed on scroll. the whole to be size of a dime.
18 True Faith.
19 Tamaulipas.
20 Encinal Co., Texas.
21 August.
22 Belleville, on the Rio Grande.
23 Montery.*
24 Northern Mexico.

* NOTE.—The passwords to the first and second degrees, previous to the first of August, were "Soldiers" and "Montery"; but since then they have changed them to "Davis," "Soldiers," and "Southern Montery."

25 Fore-finger and thumb of right hand joined, while with the rest of the hands open, the right eye is touching the middle finger.
26 Same with left hand and left eye.
27 Montery.
28 Gold Circle encasing Greek Cross, in center of which is a star.
29 Key.
30 Secret Alphabet.
31 Grasp by wrists.
32 St. Mary.
33 K. G. C.
56 George W. L. Bickley.
57 Knights of the Columbian Star.
58 Slave State.
59 Free State.
60 Protestant.
61 Slaveholder.
62 Evidence of character as a Southern man.
63 A Government.
64 Within the county.
65 Ten dollars.
66 Castle.
67 Roman Catholic.
68 Abolitionist.
69 Foreigner.
70 Southern born man.
71 Man, woman or child.
72 United States.
73 Stranger or traveler.
74 His exposure.
75 Insurrection.
76 Southern State.
77 Invaded.
78 The expulsion of free negroes.
79 Free negro.
80 My slave.
81 Northern teachers.
82 Conquering and Southernizing.
83 Annexation.

84 Nunneries, Monasteries, or Convents.
85 Priest.
86 Gambling, or violating the ordinance of religion.
87 Negro, Mulatto, Indian, or mixed blood.
88 Peon system.
89 Perpetual slavery.
90 Limited monarchy.
91 Slavery.
92 Central America.
93 Cuba.
94 The Gulf of Mexico.
95 Cabinet Minister.
96 Recruits for the army.
97 Domestic slavery.
98 Landholders.
99 Metamoras.
100 Negroes.

Sign—Raise hat with left hand over right open hand on top of head.

Answer—Left hand with hat extended to right angles, hand by side.

Silent sign—Left hand on back of head.

Answer—Right hand on forehead, then extended.

Night sign—Two distinct claps of hand, and repeat once.

Test sign—Finger and thumb of left hand take hold of lip.

Sacred word—Eloi.

P. W.—Andalusia.

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